

COMPANY
FIFTH BATTALION
SECOND BRIGADE
19 DECEMBER 1969

U.S. ARMY
TRAINING CENTER



FORT LEONARD WOOD
MISSOURI

ARMY TRAINING CENTER

**YOUR
ARMY TEAM TRAINING
TEAM PROVIDES :**



AN ORDERLY TRANSITION FROM CIVILIAN TO MILITARY LIFE.

RAPID PHYSICAL CONDITIONING TO ACHIEVE AND MAINTAIN ARMY STANDARDS.

MILITARY KNOWLEDGE TO QUALIFY AS A MODERN AMERICAN SOLDIER.

YOUNG MEN WITH A DESIRE FOR SELF-IMPROVEMENT AND ADVANCEMENT.

TRAINING IN UNDERSTANDING OF DEMOCRACY AND THE ARMY'S ROLE THEREIN.

EMPHASIS ON THE DIGNITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL.

APPRECIATION FOR A STRONG ARMY ; AND PRIDE IN THE "ACTION ARMY."

MEN WITH HIGH STANDARDS OF RESPONSIBILITY, CONDUCT, MANNERS, AND MORALS.

To
ACCOMPLISH THE MISSION
of

Developing a disciplined, highly motivated soldier who is qualified in his basic weapon, physically conditioned, and drilled in the fundamentals of soldiery, and of special military duties as assigned.



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ARMY HERITAGE

As members of the United States Army we can accept with quiet pride the fact that the heritage of our Army is inseparable from the traditions and heritage of our Country. From pre-Revolution days to the present, American patriots have served in our Army—either as a lifetime vocation or as citizen-soldiers under an ancient concept which continues to be fundamental even as we find ourselves in the middle of the space age. The Army soldier is the ultimate weapon, and he will continue to be the mainstay of our nation's defense. His effectiveness in war has been vastly improved by the highly technical weapons that scientific research has placed into his hands. Never before in our history has the individual soldier carried such a variety of weapons, communications equipment and lightweight materiel.

It was not always so. Our first Army was made of colonists suddenly turned citizen-soldiers. Men seeking to topple the self-appointed right of kings and establish the rights of man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

June 1775 saw the birth of the Army, when the Continental Congress voted to raise several infantry companies under the command of General George Washington. Even before Washington could join his "Army," 1200 patriots engaged the British in the first major battle for freedom at Breed's Hill, near Bunker Hill overlooking Boston. The clash unified the colonies in their desire to seek independence.

Washington began training in 1776 and the creation of his small Army had progressed considerably when it received its first great and enduring mission. The Declaration of Independence proclaimed to the world that we were, and had the right to be, free and independent. This bold declaration, however, did not become fact without a long and bitter struggle.

The winter of 1777-1778 at Valley Forge transformed the rough survivors into conditioned regulars.

In a letter written in the spring of 1778 to John Bannister, Washington commented, . . . "without arrogance or the smallest deviation from truth, it may be said that no history, now extant, can furnish an instance of an Army's suffering such uncommon hardships as ours have done, and bearing them with the same patience and fortitude. To see men without clothes to cover their nakedness, without blankets to lay on, without shoes, by which their marches may be traced by the blood from their feet, and almost as often without provisions as with; marching through frost and snow, and at Christmas taking up their winter quarters within a day's march of the enemy, without a house or hut to cover them till they could be built and submitting to it without a murmur, is a mark of patience and obedience which in my opinion can scarce be paralleled."

Their example and effectiveness in later battles inspired increased support for the cause. The Army grew in strength and skill until the defeat of Lord Cornwallis' great army at Yorktown. In 1783, American independence was formally acknowledged. The Continental Army, born a year before the cause of independence was proclaimed, had performed its mission.

Following the Revolutionary War, the Continental Army was disbanded and the States relied for security on the old militia system. But as the Nation expanded the Continent, the need for a regular military establishment to cope with Indian uprisings and to strengthen the Nation's hand in dealing with foreign powers caused the Congress to raise new regiments.

One hundred years ago a tragic struggle was raging between fellow Americans. The war that divided them into opposing armies was later recognized as one of the most decisive conflicts in World history.

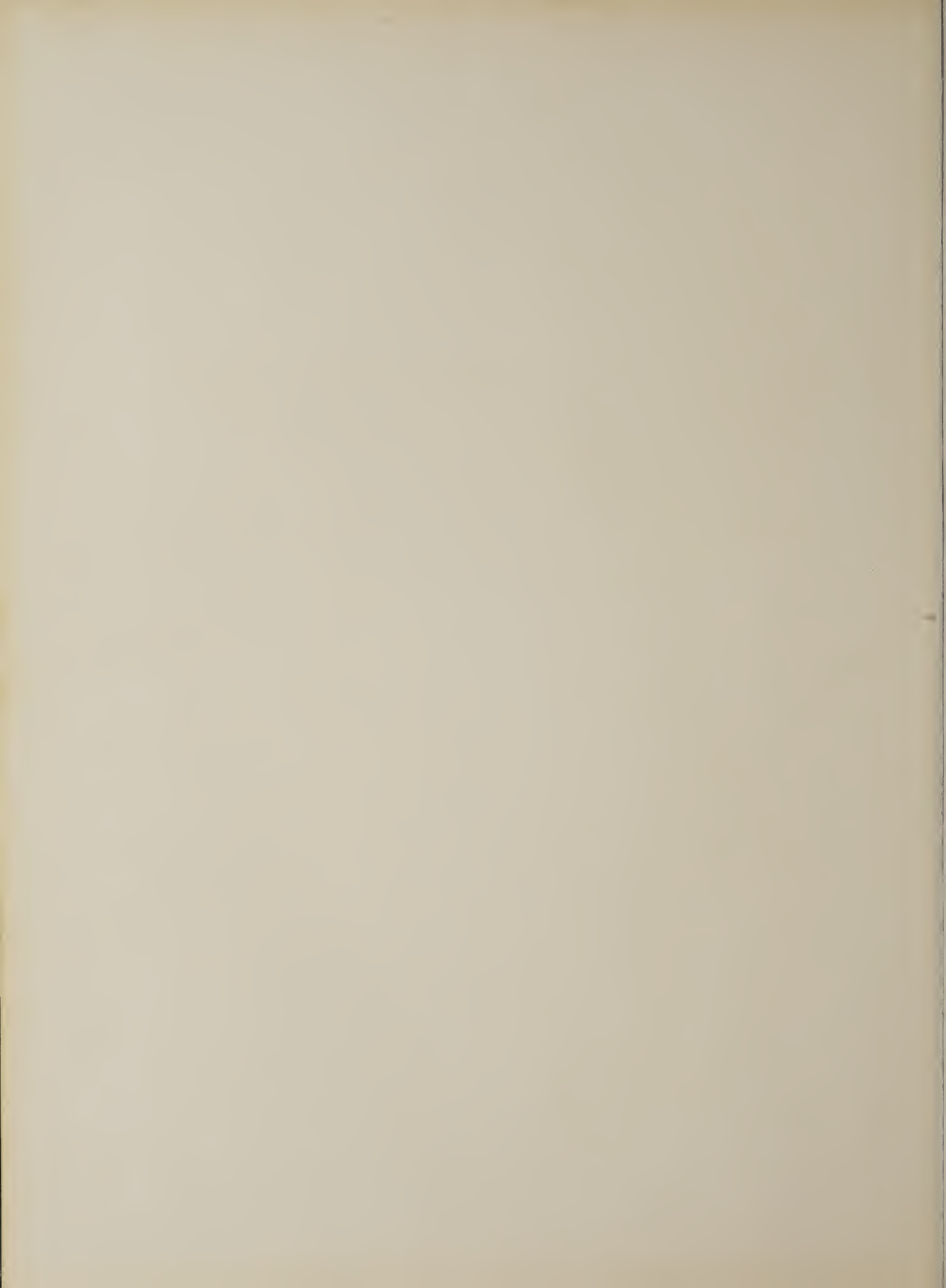
The Civil War proved that our Federal Union under the Constitution was indeed indivisible. It strengthened the unity of all Americans and it ended an economic and social system under which human beings were the legal property of others. Finally, its overall military character made it "the last of the old and the first of the modern wars."

The fierceness of both the Union and Confederate soldiers patriotism and loyalty is tragically reflected in the Civil War casualty rate, which were, in some battles, among the highest in the history of warfare. When the guns at last were silent, the Nation took new strength from the memory of those who had died on both sides.

When Congress, on 6 April 1917, declared war against the Central Powers in Europe, it initiated the greatest mobilization our country had ever known. Eventually, 4½ million men served in the wartime Army, almost half in Europe. World War I was fought with the age old skill and valor of the individual soldier, but many of its weapons and other implements brought great changes in the conditions and methods of war. The internal combustion engine, new dimensions in firepower, and mobility were introduced to warfare. The American soldier had to adapt to the tank, machinegun, airplanes, and the flame-throwers.

World War II found all the growing technology of the 20th Century being applied to modern warfare. All previous wars had been fought by land and sea forces. Air power, an infant in World War I, grew up in World War II. The Army Air Corps, along with the air elements of the Navy, performed strategic and tactical roles that contributed much to victory. The years 1942-1945 were among the most eventful and critical in our Nation's history. Deeds of American valor have been written in blood from the beaches of Anzio and the hedgerows of Normandy to the jungles of the Philippines and Guadalcanal.

Since World War II, our Army has been committed to the containment of communist aggression in many parts of the world. The United States cannot afford to stand by idly while our smaller allies are overrun. For this reason, the American soldier must be versatile and suited to our times. He must feel at home in an age of nuclear warheads, jet aircraft and communications satellites. He must be able to perform effectively in any type of terrain and under any conditions of weather for the cause of freedom. He remains the vital ingredient. No machine, no computer, no fantastic weaponry of air, land or sea will take his place. He must be ready to defend and preserve our independence with the same devotion he displayed in winning it nearly two centuries ago.





U. S. ARMY
TRAINING CENTER

Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri

Color painting courtesy of the National Guard Bureau

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The Story of FORT LEONARD WOOD

FORT LEONARD WOOD, covers 71,000 acres of the Mark Twain National Forest in the Missouri Ozarks, southwest of St. Louis. Activated in 1940, the Fort was named in honor of Major General Leonard Wood who won the Medal of Honor for action in the campaign against the Apache Indian Chieftain, Geronimo.

Only a handful of officials were on hand December 1940 to witness the ground breaking ceremonies. On that day, an unknown soldier of a huge construction Army turned the first shovelfull of dirt for the con-

struction of the nation's largest engineer training center, a post that has trained thousands of fighting men.

The mud was terrific—so bad as to give the budding camp nationwide publicity. But the excavators and the wielders of hammer, trowel and saw surged on in their work. Almost all workers lived off the post. In spite of all the difficulties the work proceeded at a furious pace and was virtually completed the middle of May.

With the completion of the \$40,000,000 fort and the 22 mile railroad leading to it, trainees began coming in full speed.



From the early part of 1941 until the post closed in 1946, Fort Leonard Wood trained some 300,000 fighting men. Such famous divisions as the 6th, 8th, 75th, 97th, and the 70th trained here during World War II.

During the years the fort lay dormant, only a handful of groundkeepers were on the premises.

The business of activating an Army post started all over again for Fort Leonard Wood in 1950, shortly after the American troops began fighting in Korea.

This time, Fort Leonard Wood supported the 6th Armored Division engaged in replacement training rather than a procession of divisions being trained for combat.

On 16 March 1956 the 6th Armored Division was

inactivated and replaced with the United States Army Training Center, Engineer. The Secretary of the Army signed the order 21 March 1956 making Fort Leonard Wood a permanent installation.

The essence of Fort Leonard Wood is best described by the word "training." The fort gives recruit basic training, common and engineer specialist training and combat engineer training.

Among the specialized types of training soldiers can get at the fort are construction; machinery and earth moving equipment operation and maintenance; structural steel and sheet metal working; plumbing; carpentry; electrical installation and many other specialties.





PASSING IN REVIEW

POST HEADQUARTERS



A Message to the Men . . .

from the COMMANDING GENERAL



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Headquarters

U. S. Army Training Center Engineer and Fort Leonard Wood

Office of the Commanding General

Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri 65473


CONGRATULATIONS!

You have successfully completed the intensive basic training program required of each individual in order to graduate to the ranks of the best trained, best equipped, and best informed soldier in the 194 years of our Army.

In accomplishing the transformation from civilian to citizen soldier you have attained your primary purpose that I outlined to you in your first day of basic combat training, to become a disciplined, motivated soldier who is qualified with his basic weapon; physically conditioned and drilled in the fundamentals of soldiering.

As you move on to advanced individual training, or an assignment with an active Army unit, the officers, drill sergeants and men of your cadre are proud of you. You have proven yourself in the trials and pressures of basic training. You have developed your mind and body, and accepted the challenge of soldiers before you; you have demonstrated that your generation has all the determination and ability necessary.

To each of you I extend my appreciation and best wishes for your continuing success in the years ahead.


W. T. BRADLEY
Major General, USA
Commanding

**Major General
W. T. Bradley
Commanding General**



Major General W. T. Bradley, Commanding General, was commissioned in the Corps of Engineers after graduation from the United States Military Academy. He received his Master's Degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Illinois. He is also a graduate of the Command and General Staff College, and the Army War College.

General Bradley has had overseas tours in Puerto Rico; in the Southwest Pacific Theater in World War II as Commander of the 339th Engineer Construction Battalion; two tours in Europe with USAREUR and Seventh Army Headquarters; Commander of the 36th Engineer Group in Korea; Deputy Engineer, US Army Pacific in Hawaii; and has just completed

a tour in Vietnam as Commanding General, US Army Engineer Construction Agency, Vietnam, and later as Director of Construction, US Military Assistance Command, Vietnam.

In CONUS, General Bradley has served at West Point, Seattle, Los Angeles, Dallas, and at Fort Leonard Wood immediately after World War II.

He is a Registered Professional Engineer, State of Texas, a Fellow of the American Society of Civil Engineers, a member of the Society of American Military Engineers and of the Association of the United States Army.

Colonel
Billy H. Kerr
Deputy Commander



Colonel Billy H. Kerr received his commission in the Artillery Branch of the U.S. Army through ROTC concurrently with being awarded a Bachelor of Science Degree from the University of Missouri.

He received his Master of Arts Degree in International Affairs from George Washington University. He is also a graduate of the Command and General Staff College, Armed Forces Staff College, and the Army War College.

Colonel Kerr served overseas in the European Theater of Operations in World War II with the 68th Field Artillery Battalion, 1st Armored Division; in Headquarters, Far East

Command with the G3 Section; with the Joint U.S. Military Mission in Turkey; and in Headquarters, U.S. Army Vietnam as the Inspector General.

In CONUS, Colonel Kerr has served at Fort Knox, Fort Sill, Fort Polk, Fort Riley, Fort Monroe, the Pentagon, Fort Hood, and Fort Leonard Wood.

His awards and decorations include the Purple Heart (first Oak Leaf Cluster), Army Commendation Medal (second Oak Leaf Cluster), Bronze Star Medal (first Oak Leaf Cluster), Legion of Merit (first Oak Leaf Cluster), Silver Star and the Distinguished Service Cross.



MAIN POST EXCHANGE

TRAINEE BARRACKS





BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

BOAK DENTAL CLINIC





ORDERLY ROOMS

GENERAL LEONARD WOOD ARMY HOSPITAL



BAKER THEATER





RELIGION

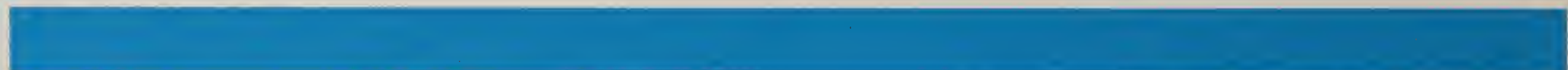
THERE ARE thirteen chapels and five chapel facilities on the post where services are conducted for Protestant, Jewish and Catholic personnel.

The religious services at the chapels approximate those of civilian churches and synagogues and provide many opportunities for participation of military personnel and dependents on the post. In addition to services held for Protestant, Jewish and Catholic personnel, special Greek Orthodox, Lutheran, Episcopal, Christian Science and Latter Day Saints services are conducted.





BARRACK COMPLEX FOR BASIC TRAINEES



LIEBER HEIGHTS RESIDENTIAL AREA, FT. LEONARD WOOD





RECREATION

BRIGADE GYM



PARADE REVIEWING OFFICERS



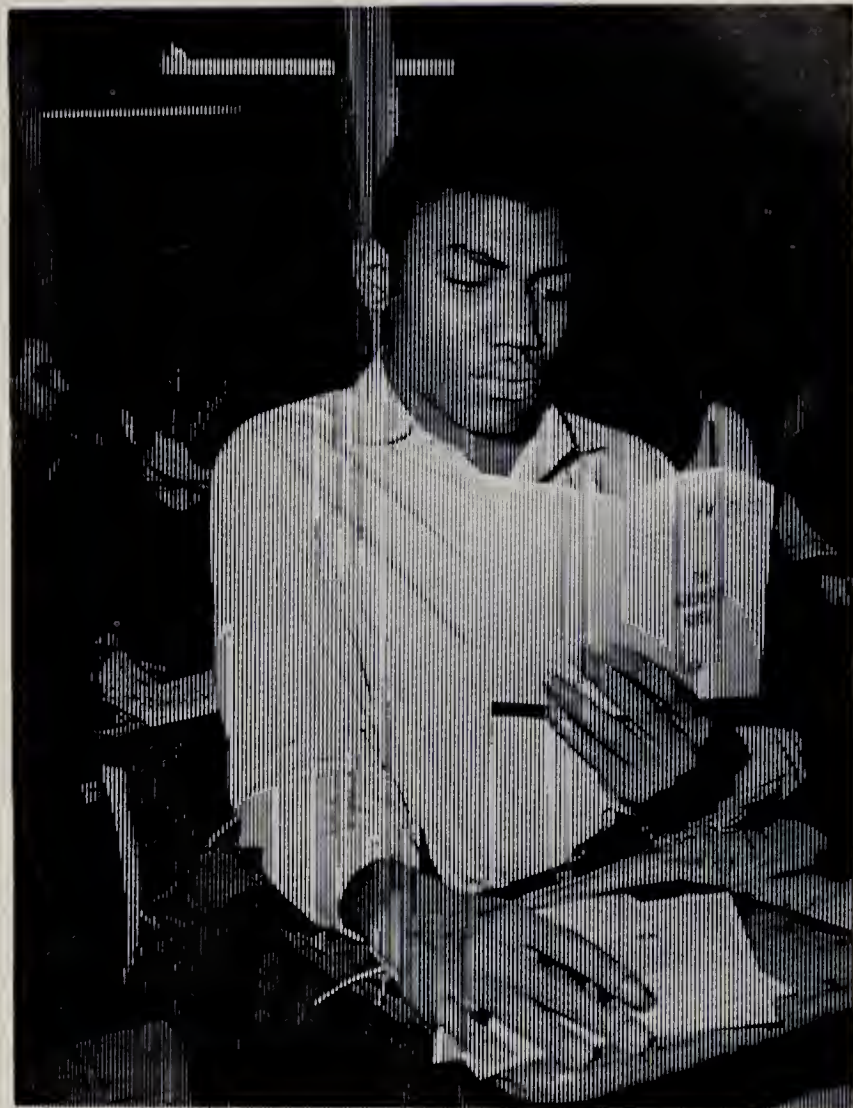
start of a new life

"I didn't know what to expect, but it all started when I raised my right hand"





reception station



"Most of us were pretty scared. Everything was so new and different"



haircut . . . the army way



"I knew this was coming, but it didn't look too bad when they finished"





"With all the tests and individual counseling, I realized the Army did quite a bit of work to give a person the right job"

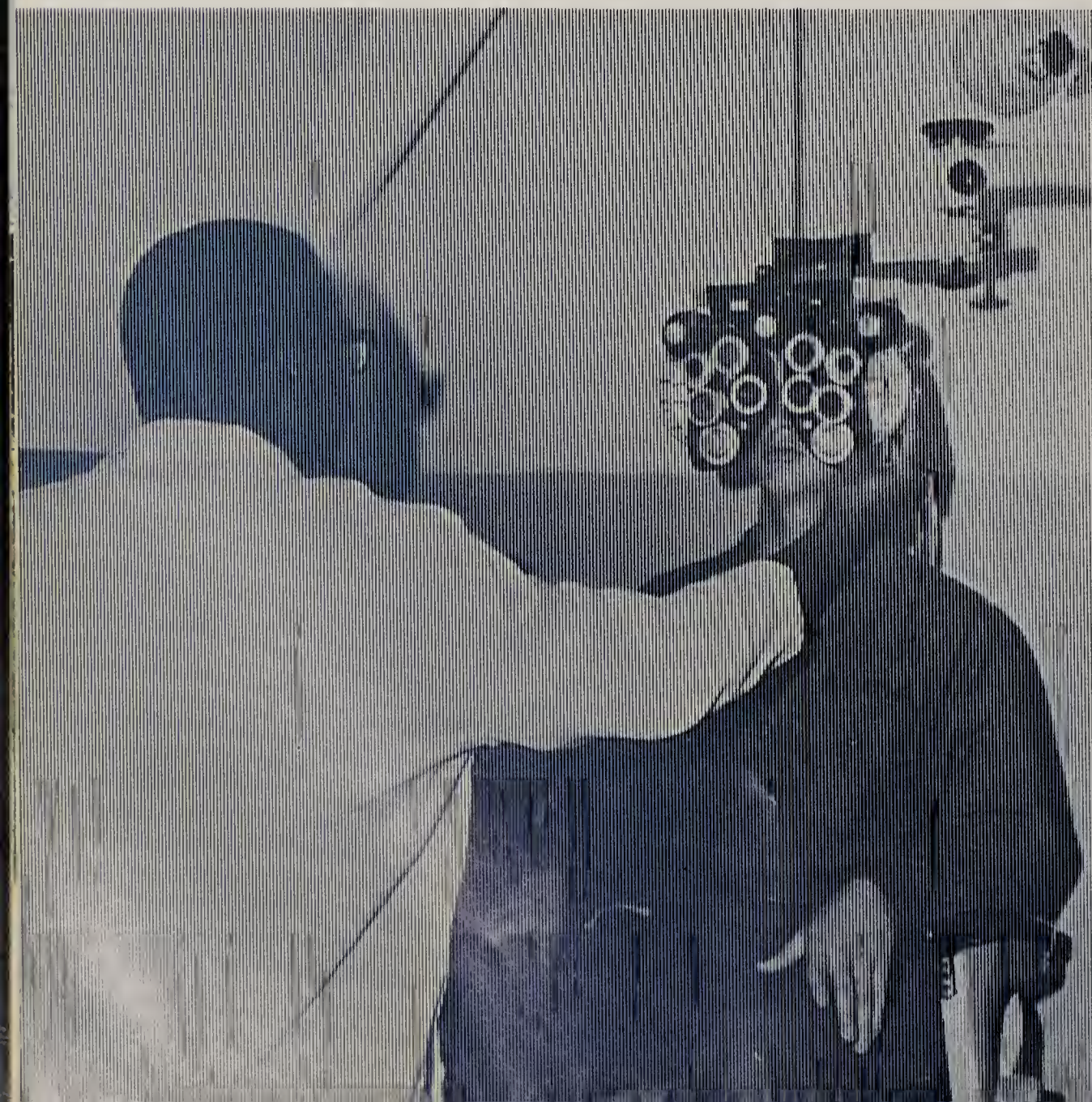


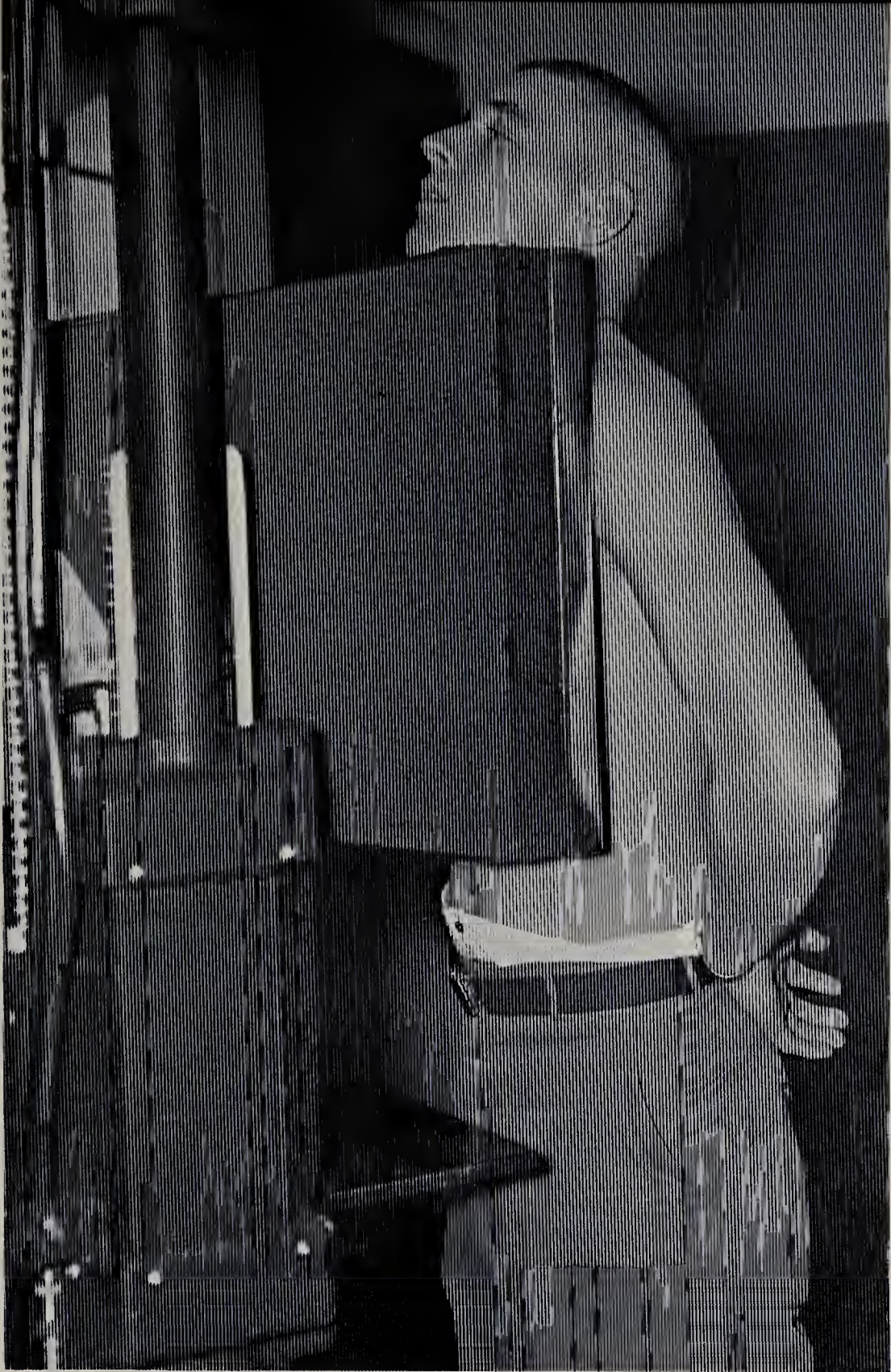
testing

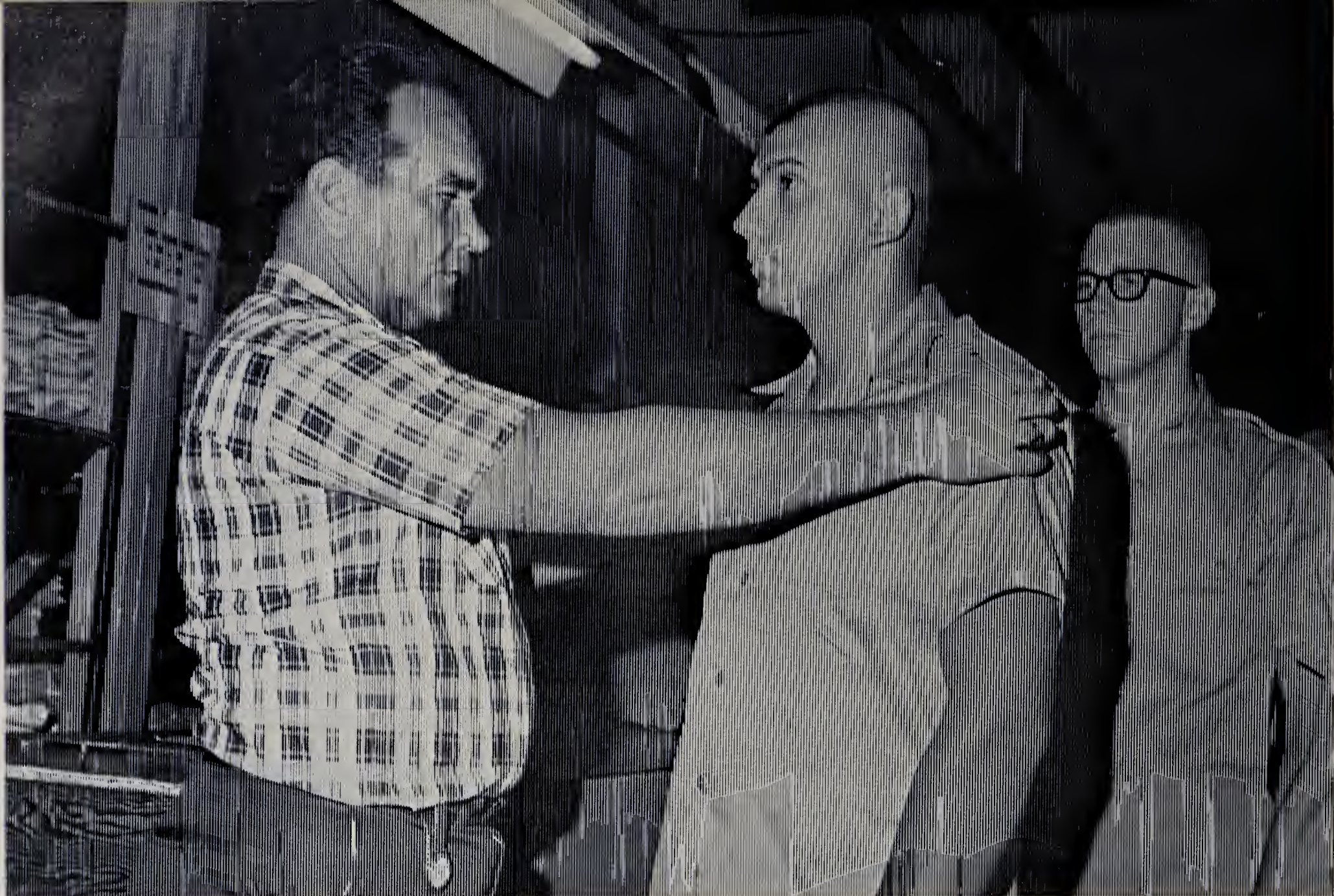


"It was a thorough exam; but I could have done without the shots"

medical examination

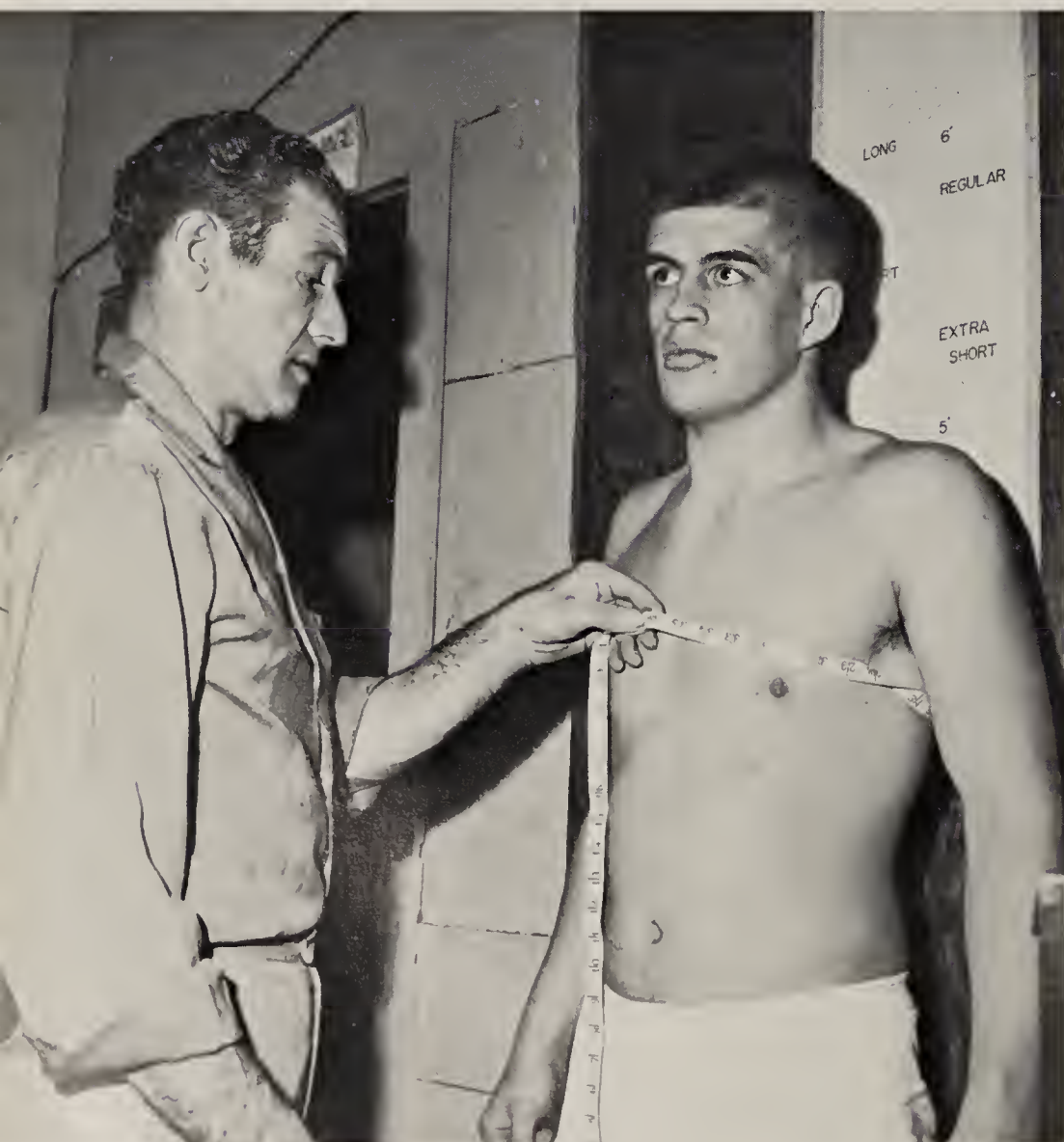


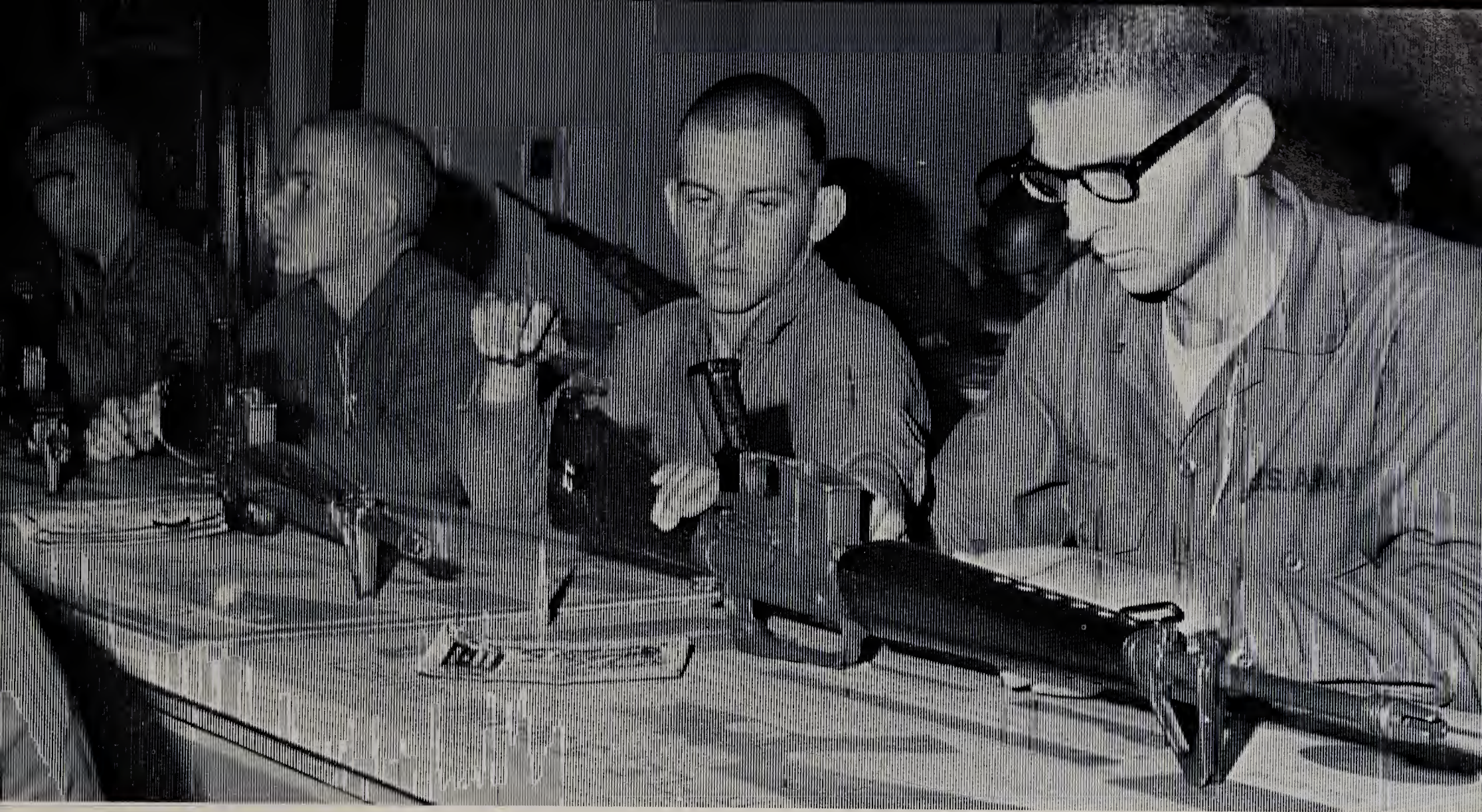




clothing issue

"They gave us so much clothing, I could hardly carry it"

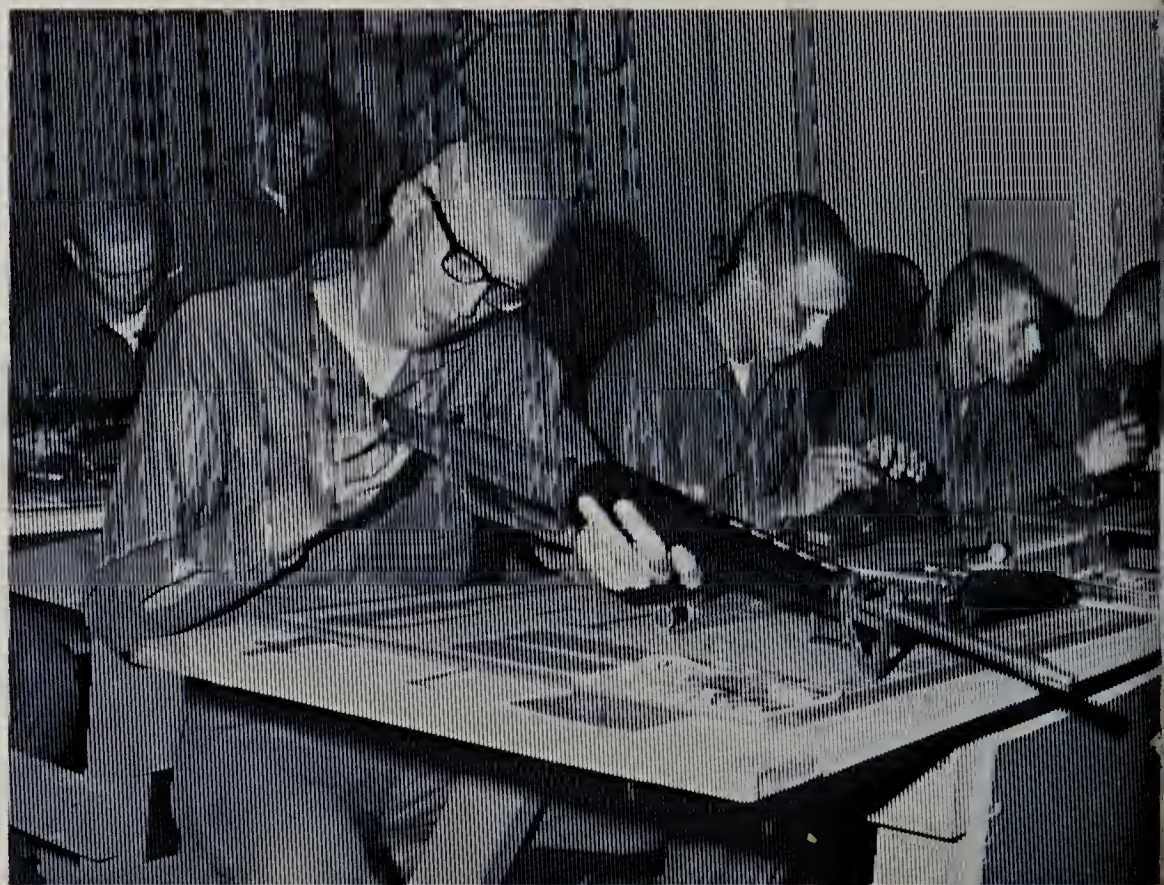




mechanical training

"It didn't take too long before I could
put an M-14 together blindfolded"







"Order Arms . . ."

dismounted drill



"Dress right, dress . . . by the numbers . . ."



“ . . . we kept doing it over and over, but then one day we really started to look good . . . ”





" . . . and we all felt just a little taller . . . "





"I don't think I'll ever forget Army drill #1, especially exercise #6—the push-up . . ."



physical training



"... but it sure got me in good shape"





"I hope I never have to use this, but
I'm glad I know what to do"

first aid





"After four hours' work, he still
found dirt on the butt plate"

inspections







"Most of us enjoyed rifle training more than any other part of basic"

trainfire







"But, Sergeant, I can't even see the
350 meter target"







target detection





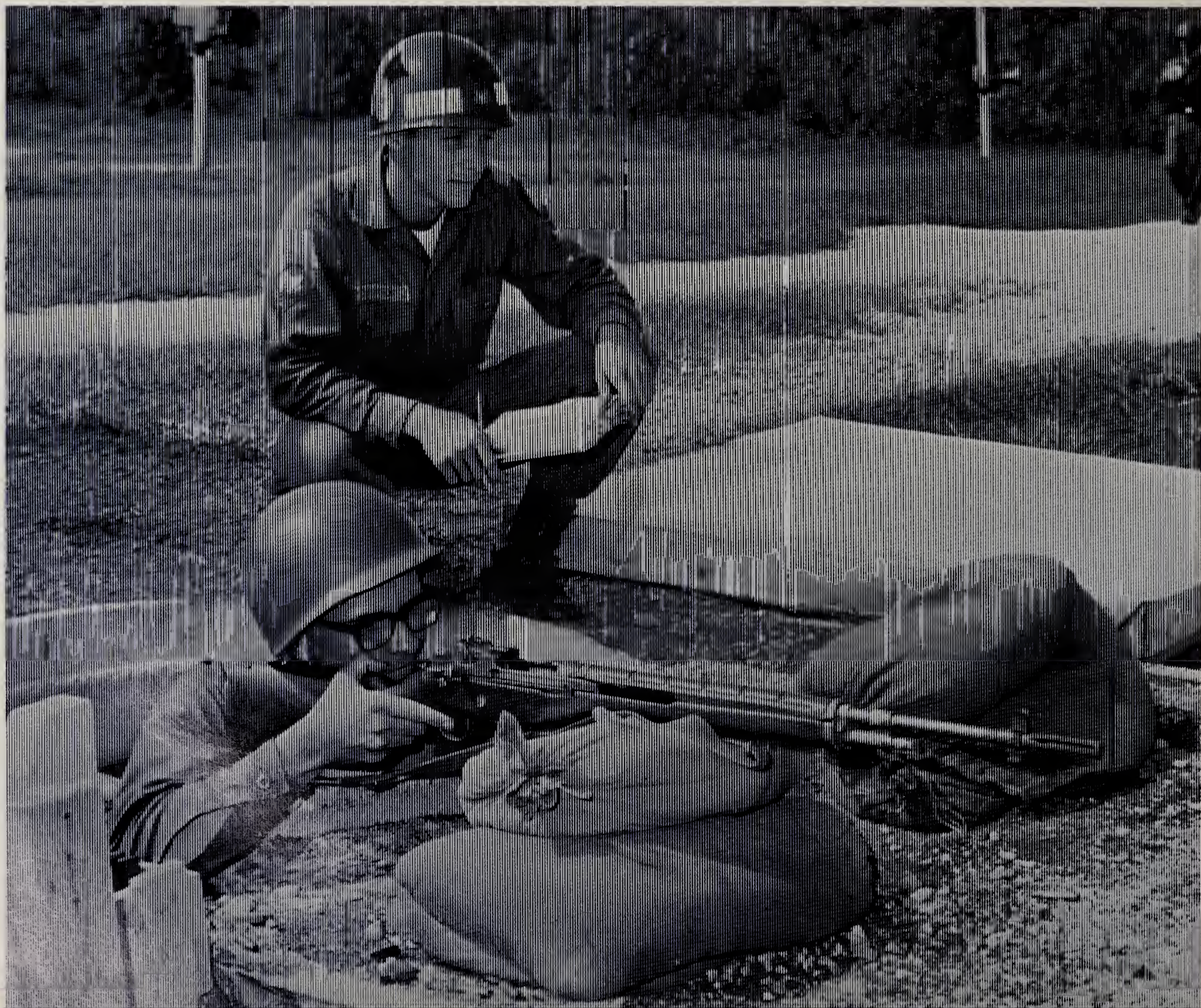
"You have to see something before you can hit it, and target detection showed us that that isn't always too easy to do."





"I don't think there was another time
when everybody tried so hard. We all
wanted to fire expert"

record range

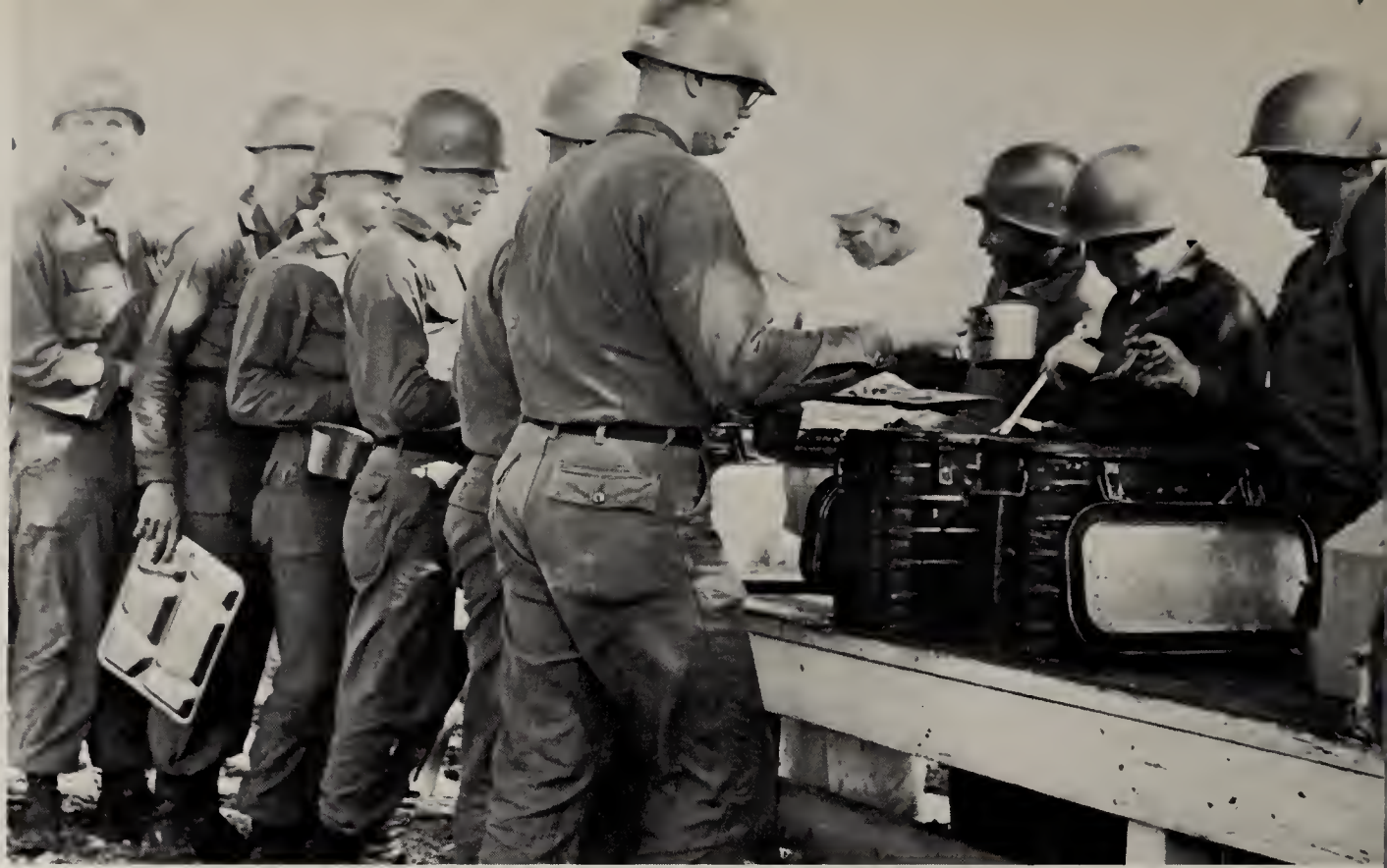




field chow



"It wasn't exactly like a family picnic, but it was good"





trainfire m-16







quick kill range





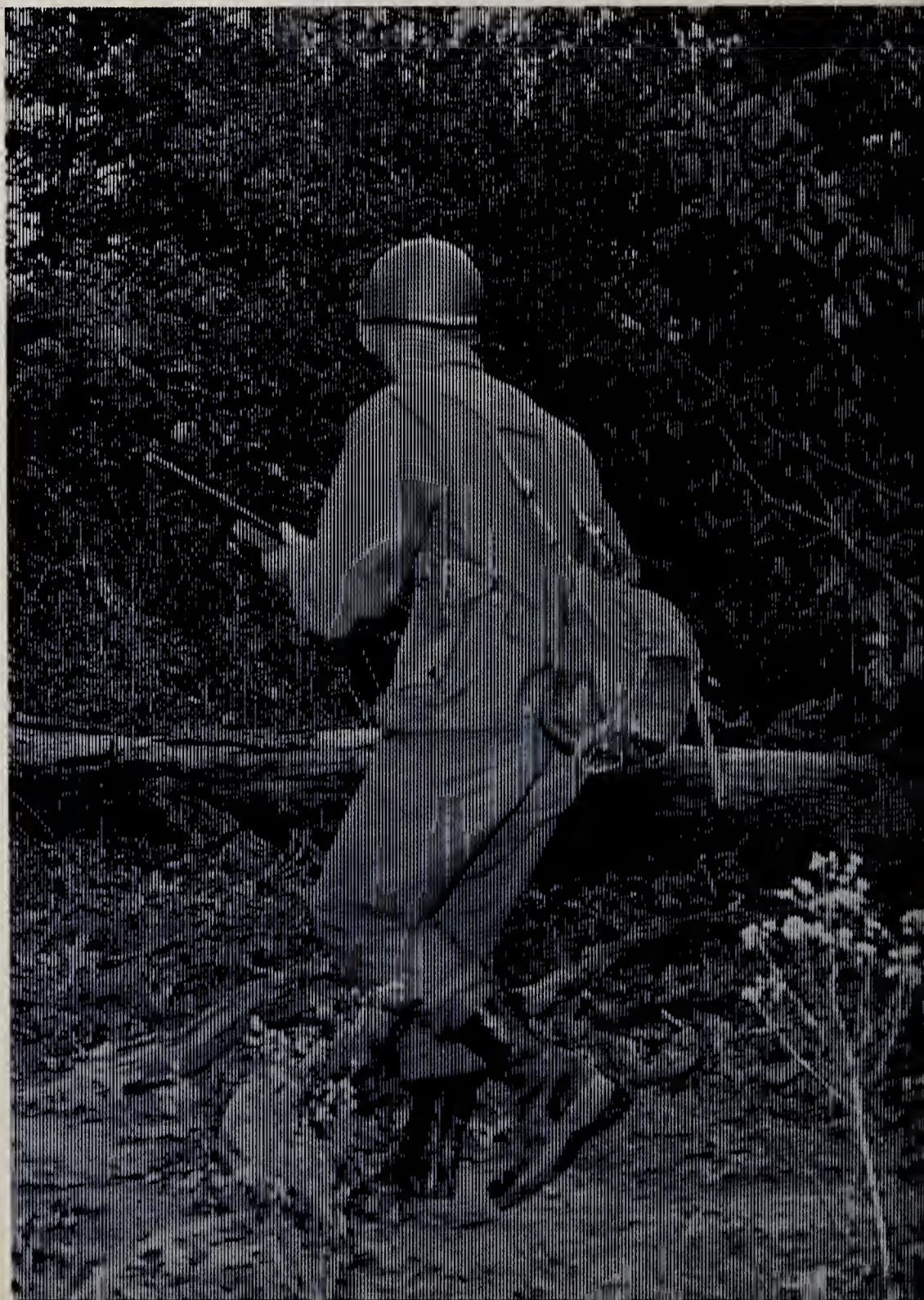
"I could actually hit a dime with a B-B after awhile"

range 19



close combat





"I thought for sure I'd fall off the log into the water"



"I thought for sure I'd drop it, but I didn't"

hand grenades





"Most of us didn't get our masks on fast enough and caught a little tear gas—it was miserable"

individual protective measures





bayonet







"So this was the 'spirit of the bayonet' "



pugil bayonet training





hand to hand combat



"When it might mean your life, you've got to be tough"





"We were really scared when they told us they were using live rounds . . ."

infiltration course



"... but nobody stood up"





marches and bivouac



"I didn't mind it, but I still like to sleep in a bed"







"We were all trying for 500"

physical combat proficiency test





"This is where all those weeks of training had to pay off"

proficiency testing







obstacle and confidence course



"That tower seemed like the highest thing on earth"



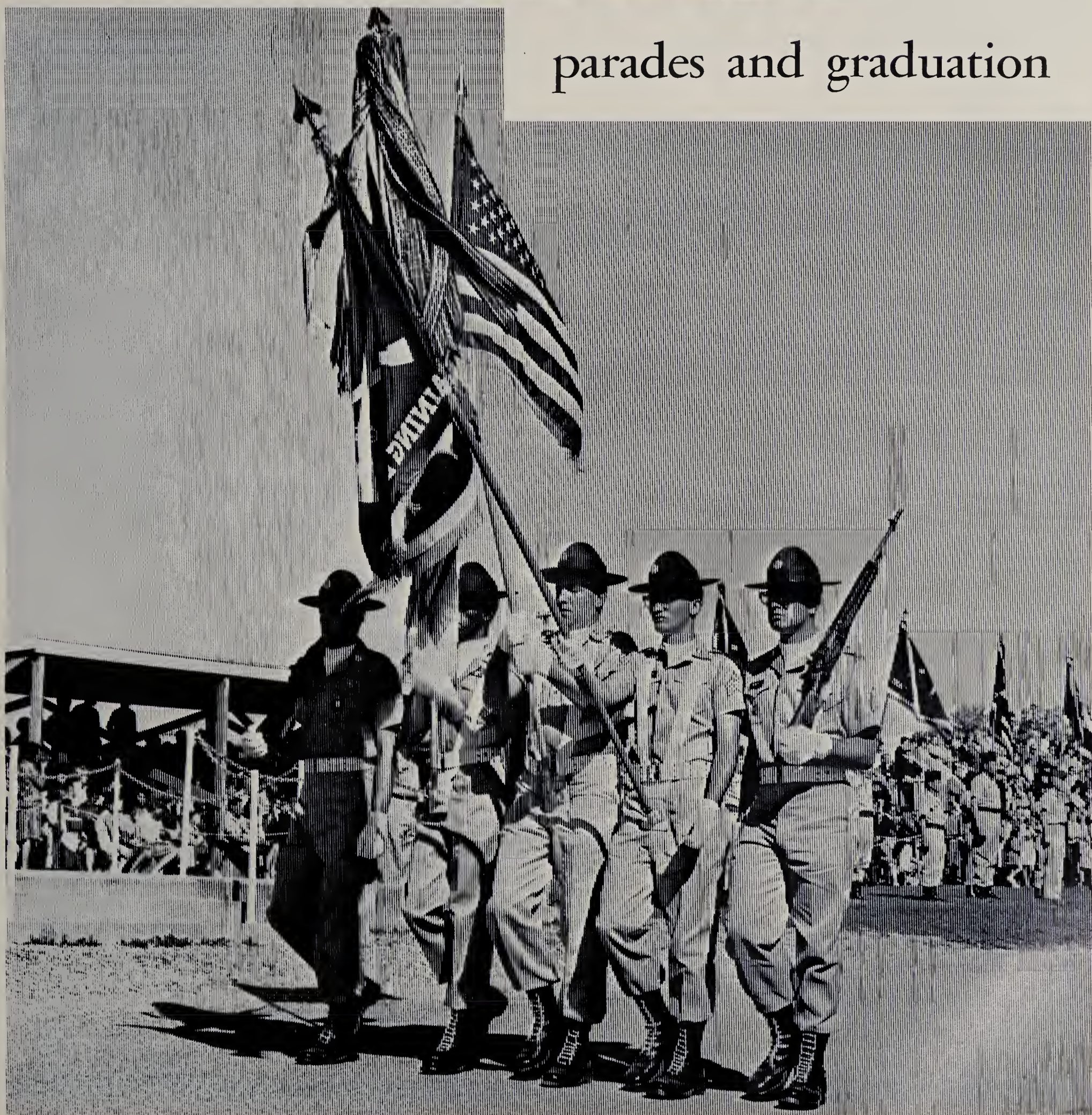






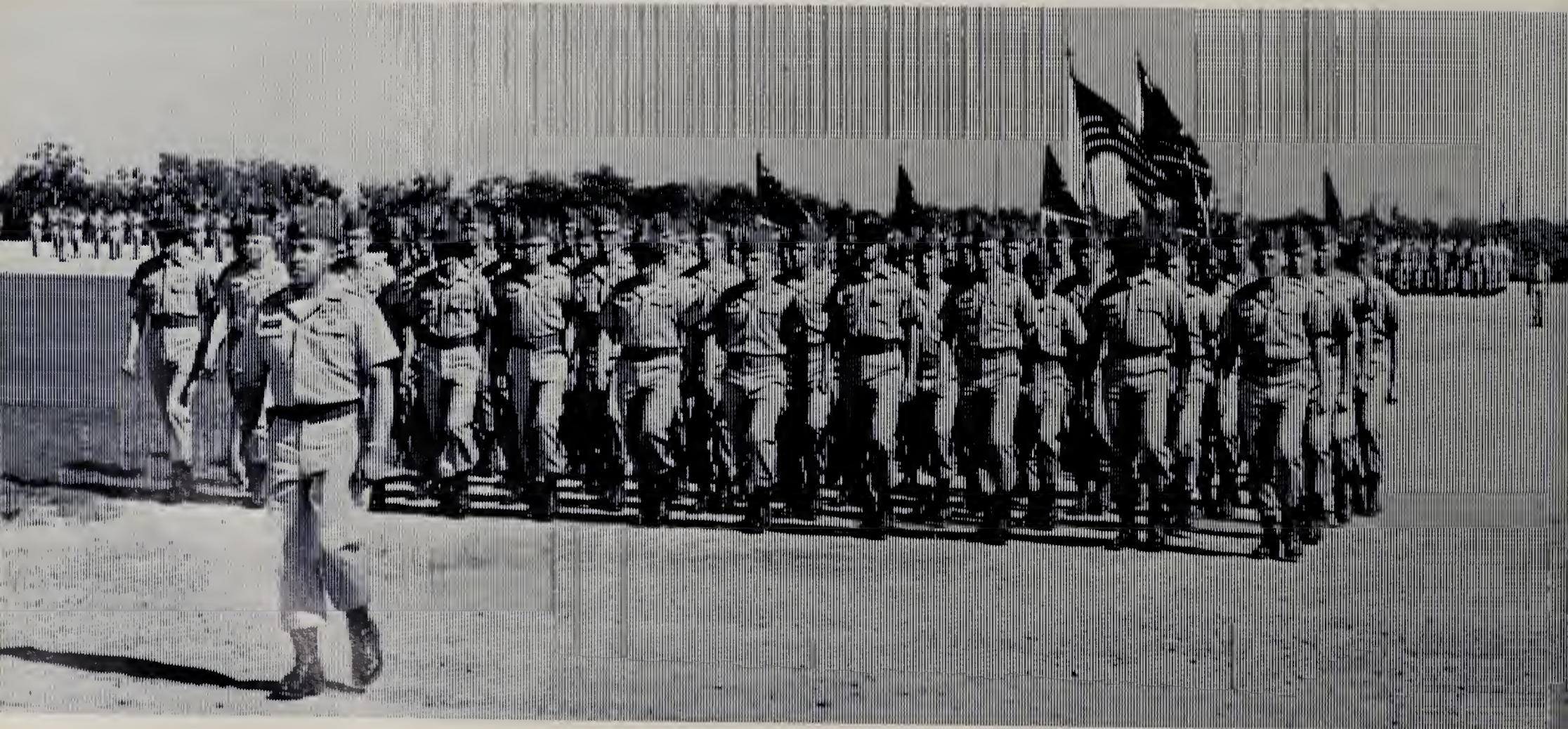
"I have never been so
proud in all my life"

parades and graduation













399th army band



SECOND TRAINING BRIGADE



COL Thomas U. Greer
Brigade Commander



LTC James A. Howden
Battalion Commander



CSM Gerald R. Lewis
Brigade Sergeant Major



CSM Lester E. Rohr
Battalion Sergeant Major

FIFTH BATTALION COMPANY C

Commenced Training:
27 October 1969

Completed Training:
19 December 1969



2LT Donald S. Seymour
Company Commander



2LT Richard D. Andersen
Training Officer



Paul McIntosh
SDI



Alexander Boyd
Platoon Sergeant



Lynwood Harrand
Platoon Sergeant

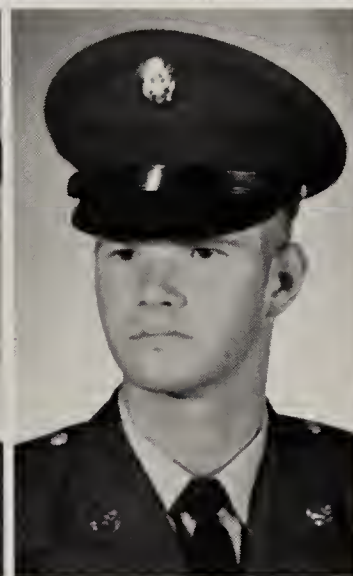




Robert Adams
Eric Alcorn
Steven Allen
Joseph Altrichter
Audie Arnaud



Allen Berens
John Bergs
Larry Berlin
Ronald Berson
Thomas Bertrand



Howard Bollinger
John Boos
Monty Bond
Alan Braithwaite
David Breaker



Timothy Bryson
Dennis Bustle
James Campbell
John Casserly
Antonio Castro



Carlos Castro
Donald Claus
Marvin Cole
Milton Corn
Gary Crabtree

Ronald Crainshaw
Dennis Cripps
Gilbert Cruz
Charles Dangerfield
William Day



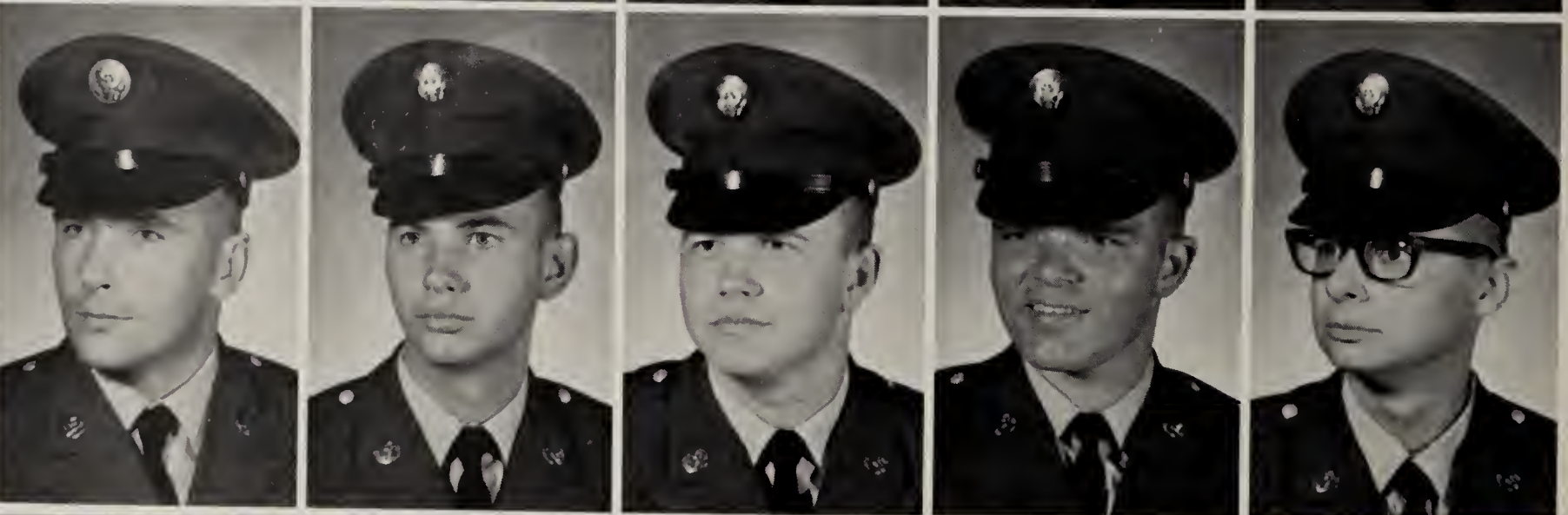
Vincent Dibernardo
John Donnaruma
Ronald Dresher
Jeffrey Duke
Roger Ebnet



Darrell Everett
Michael Ferman
Monte Flook
Alexander Fyfe
Donald Gable



Robert Ganley
Vance Garber
Randy Garrett
Ernest German
Patrick Glenn



Gerald Green
Robert Green
Alan Grossmeier
Clifford Haaland
Michael Hamilton





Robert Hannah
Douglas Hansen
James Hansen
Randy Harris
David Hart



James Hawker
Leo Hebert
Robert Heilmann
Deryl Herring
Mark Hickman



Richard Hohertz
Harold Hole
Elmer Holweg
Cyrus Honesty
Joseph Hopkins



Lloyd Horn
Nelson Howard
Norman Howe
Donald Hreha
Edward Hyde



John James
Howard Jarvis
Leonard Jensen
Bruce Johnson
Jeffrey Johnson

Raymond Jones
James Jordan
Ronald Kadlec
Glen Kaneko
Edward Kaufmann



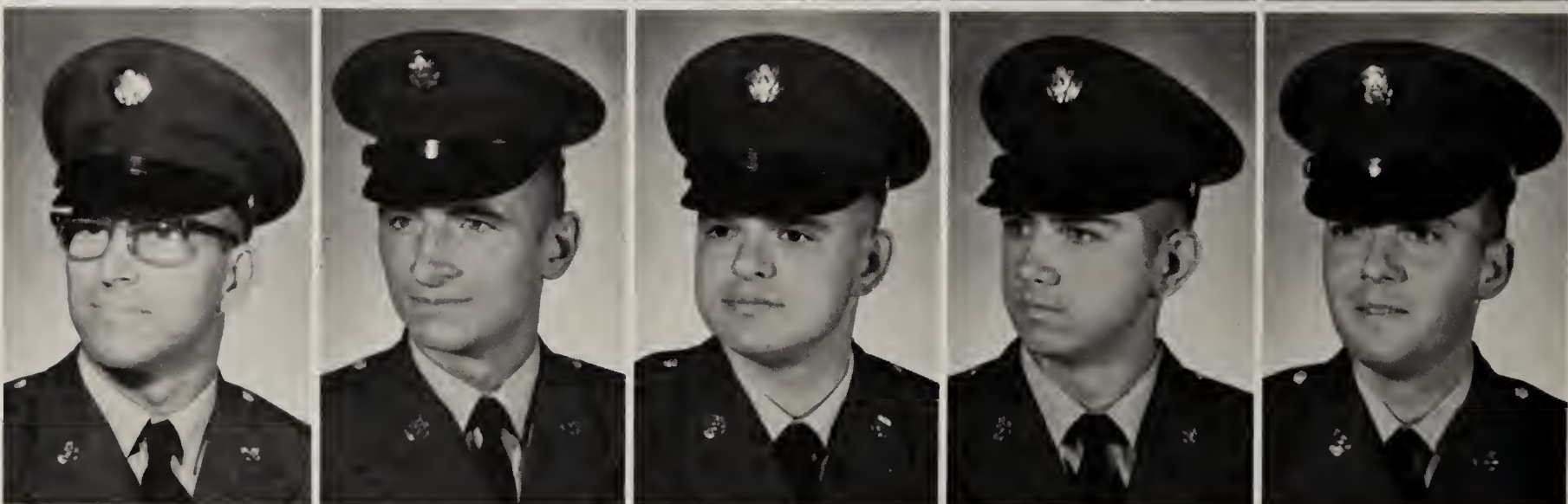
James Kellas
Thomas Kelley
John Kent
Eugene Kessler
Robert King



George Kippenberger
Craig Kissel
Thomas Klingert
Kurtis Kosty
Lyle Kraft



Rodney Krey
Daniel Krol
Kenneth Krupski
John Lambert
Homer Lansdowne



Edmund Lavoie
Richard Leach
John Ledermann
John Lee
Bennie Leto





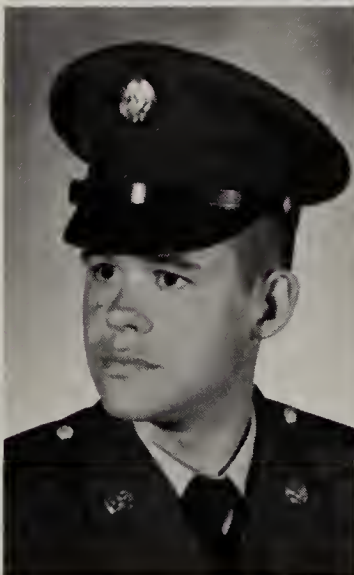
Stephen Levy
Erik Luchsinger
James Lutz
Ross Major
Michael Mathes



John McCoy
Bruce McDonald
Norman McDonald
Tommy McKown
Michael Menke



Larry Mertens
John Miller
Larry Miller
William Minderman
William Moran



John Muzzio
Kevin Necas
Francis O'Donnell
Michael O'Driscoll
John Papa



Charles Patterson
James Petricca
Anthony Petrone
Ronald Petryszyn
Robert Phillips

George Pierce
James Postma
Gary Preston
Terriell Price
Vincent Richardson



Marvin Rickard
William Riegger
David Ritter
James Robinson
Jeffrey Ross



Larry Rutter
Conrad Sanborn
Peter Santi
Donald Schallenkamp
George Schmidt



Edward Scholbe
Patrick Schreiber
Max Sell
Michael Silverstein
Michael Snyder



Gerald Soenke
James Southers
Arthur Spenner
Gary Spittal
Jimmie Stark

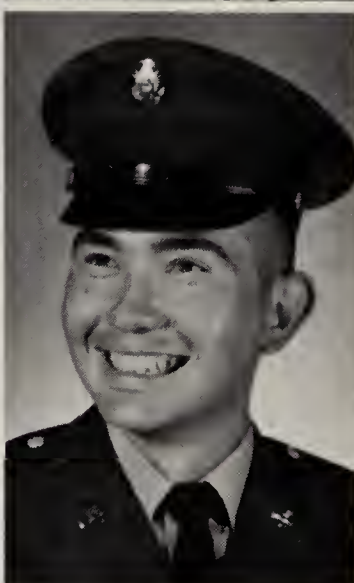




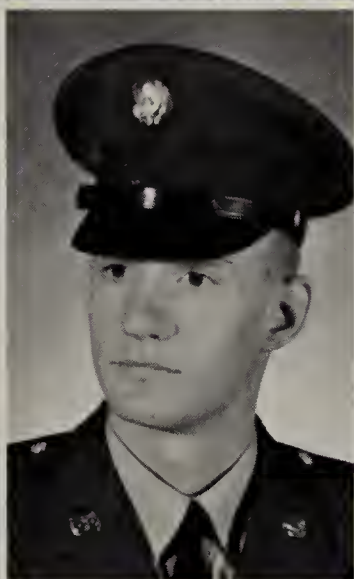
Harlan Starnes
Rickey Stewart
Charles Stotts
Douglas Strandt
Alan Stumpf



Eugene Swallow
Norman Symons
Robert Tayback
Elmo Temes
John Tinker



George Treece
Richard Tucker
William Voiers
James Watson
Fred Weller



Bruce White
Robert White
Robert Wiessing
Stephen Wiggins
James Williams



James Williams
James Williams
Gary Wilson
Felix Witkowicz
Thomas Wolf

Timothy Wray
Vincent Yermal
Robert Zeman















































Honor Company, High Proficiency Test, High PCPT

R. E. Tucker, Outstanding Trainee







